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THE Independence of America was an object desirable with France and with others of the powers of Europe. It was desirable becauſe it was leſſening the power of Britain which had become formidable, and becauſe it was opening the channel of a new commerce to their own cities and their own ſhores.

This commerce had been well explained by our Commiſſioners at Paris who, in their memorials, tranſlated into ſeveral of the languages of Europe, had pointed out the advantages of a double market in America, both to receive and to ſupply commodities. But this commerce in poſſeſſion of the power of Britain, like a fierce dragon, was guarded as the golden apples in the garden of the Heſpeides. It was defended as the fleece of Colchos, by a fire-vomiting bull. It was ſecure, as the fields and the flocks of Sicily, in poſſeſſion of a mighty Giant wading far into the waters, and drinking blood inſtead of wine. What bold Alcides was there to be found, who would ſlay this Dragon, and lay open this garden, that the apples might be plucked by all? What adventrous Jaſon, who would ſail the rough ſea, and ſlay theſe bulls, and bring away this fleece? What wiſe Ulyſſes, who by ſtratagem would deprive this giant of his ſtrength, and ſet at liberty theſe fields and theſe flocks. What power of Europe would boldly ſet the King of Britain at defiance, and would grapple with him.

The States of America had ſet him at defiance and had grappled with him; but, ſecure in the poſſeſſion of their mountains, they could be ſafe at leaſt in a defenſive war. But that power of Europe who would undertake to brave his anger, muſt meet him on the ocean, which is his own element, and where his great ſtrength lies. What power of Europe was equal to the undertaking? It was deſirable to all, but all had not the reſolution to attempt it.

The King of Pruſſia was one of thoſe powers to whom it was deſirable. For, as he had, for a long time, in vain demanded of the King of England the remaining ſubſidy of a former war, he could demand it more freely in conſequence of the reduction of the power of Britain; and if it was refuſed, he could ſeize Hanover, and add it to his own dominions. It was deſirable moreover, in as much as the ſtrength of his kingdom being greatly artificial, and conſiſting more in the reſources of invention, bravery, and great experience in the Prince, than in the extent, population and wealth of his territory, he has had it through his whole reign in view to acquire a real ſtrength, by the encouragement of commerce to his trading towns, and particularly to Embden and Frankfort on the Oder, and to the towns of Sileſia. Though willing to extend his commerce, he has not had it in his power until this moment to extend it. Britain had ſo eſtabliſhed herſelf in different ports, and other powers were ſo far before in eſtabliſhments of commerce, that it was difficult, or rather impoſſible, for a young power to obtain any ſhare. The trading company of Embden has labored under every diſadvantage, of the prior occupance of commerce by the neighbouring powers, and therefore muſt rejoice in the opening of a new trade, where they alſo may eſtabliſh houſes, and allure commerce, before ſhe is engroſſed by more potent neighbours. There is for theſe reaſons, no doubt but Pruſſia is greatly intereſted in the preſent revolution, and will be diſpoſed anxiouſly to wiſh it ſucceſs.

This Prince of whom we ſpeak is the admiration of his age, and has accompliſhed greater things than Alexander or Cæſar. It is not in my power to form his panegyric; yet, as I believe him to be favouring to our cauſe, I would willingly place him in the moſt reſpectable light to America. He has not had it in his power to give immediate and direct aſſiſtance on the ocean, for his naval ſtrength is yet ſmall; but he has had conſiderable influence in preventing ſeveral of the German powers, and particularly the Duke of Wirtemberg, from hiring out mercenaries to be ſent over to America. He has alſo given the tone to a liberal way of thinking in all the German States relative to America. To this he is inclined, both by his affection for our ally, by his opinion of the juſtice of our cauſe, and, at the ſame time, by his own intereſt.

It was laughable enough, at the commencement of the preſent war, to hear the courtiers of Britain adopt a language ſimilar to that of the Cavaliers under Charles II. That, forſooth, their cauſe was the cauſe of royalty, and it became every Prince and Potentate throughout the world to unite in ſuppreſſing this rebellion. A language of this nature might have had weight in a barbarous age, when names were underſtood and not things; but in the preſent clear and enlightened æra of the world, when names are underſtood, and when things are ſeen in their true light, it becomes ridiculous to prefer this claim; and every Sovereign and Potentate of Europe, inſtructed in the writings of the republics of the old times, knows well, that where ſome equality of property amongſt a people, and where ſimplicity of manners will admit a republic, the human ſpecies cannot be more happy than under this government. The King of Pruſſia, I will venture to affirm, has had no prejudice againſt America becauſe ſhe was about to inſtitute a confederate republic; nay, from the philoſophy and greatneſs of his mind, rather has admired our exertions, and applauded our deſigns. If any thing on earth could give him perfect pleaſure, it would be to embrace the perſon of our brave General, whoſe fame faſt following riſes, and, compared with that of this Prince, is like the ſhepherd's fire on the eaſtern hills, when the broad light that has adorned the weſt has wrapt itſelf in the quiet ſhades of eve.

The States of Holland were another of the powers to whom it was deſirable to reduce the power of Britain, and to ſhare our commerce. The province of Holland, and the city of Amſterdam in particular, have been favouring to our cauſe. Though ſome individuals, having money in the funds of England, might have been averſe from the revolution, becauſe in that caſe Britain might become bankrupt, and not be able to diſcharge her debts, yet the greater part have wiſhed well to our attempt. Nevertheleſs, the States of Holland have not had it in their power to give countenance to America. For tho' individuals of St. Euſtatia and of other places have furniſhed ſupplies of arms and ammunition to our trading veſſels, yet the nation has thought it prudent to diſcountenance every thing of this kind; and very early in the conteſt the Governor of St. Euſtatia was recalled, agreeable to the demand of the court of Britain, in their remonſtrance againſt the reſpect which had been paid, under the eye of this Governor, to the flag of America, in one of the harbours of this iſland. The States of Holland have extenſive ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa and in the Eaſt-Indies, and from the numbers of her merchantmen which cover every ſea, ſhe is greatly in the power of the naval force of Britain. She has more to loſe than ſhe had in the days of De Ruyter and Van Trump, and it is not ſo immediately neceſſary for her now to riſk every thing, and to cut her way through every oppoſition, as it then was.

We ſee then that France was the only power from whom our political ſalvation could proceed. She has interpoſed, and "invited other powers who have received injuries from Britain to make common cauſe with her," and to interpoſe for our deliverance. Spain, bound by the ties of conſanguinity, by the faith of the family compact, and by the ſympathy of a kind affection, has made "common cauſe" with France. Wounded by the injuries of Britain, it had become neceſſary to "make common cauſe" with France; for in co-operation with the ſiſter court ſhe could alone hope to receive a reparation of her damages. So that, on the one ſide drawn by love, and on the other ſide impelled by injury, ſhe has judged wiſely, and obeyed the dictates of a ſound mind in her preſent conduct. Indeed, from the beginning, we were well perſuaded that the ſentiments of Spain were with France in her undertaking. For her King and Grandees were not ignorant, that our independence would be the extenſion of their commerce and their great happineſs; and moreover, the eſtabliſhment of theſe States would be the diſmemberment of the over-grown power of Britain, which otherwiſe, in a ſhort time, might have been wielded by the ambitious ſpirit of the nation againſt their iſlands, and their colonies of South-America, to the total ſubjugation of them.

It has been abſurdly ſaid, that Spain would be jealous of the power of theſe States. She had greater reaſon to be jealous of them in the hands of Britain. For every one muſt know, that republics, in their nature, are not made to extend dominion. The Roman power over-ran half the world, but not while it exiſted a republic. She made conqueſts in this State, but it was only over thoſe powers who had before invaded her. If they had not come into Italy to diſturb her, it is not probable ſhe would ever have gone out of Italy to ſeek for them. Beſides, it may be long before theſe States can be formidable to the colonies of Spain; but in their former ſtate, in poſſeſſion of the power of Britain, they muſt in a ſhort time have become formidable. It is likewiſe to be conſidered, that theſe States ſetting out in good-will with the Spaniſh monarchy, will long retain a veneration for it. Whereas Britain, on the other hand, in whoſe power we ſhould have been, was already hoſtile, and waited only for an opportunity to oppreſs France and Spain, and the whole Houſe of Bourbon.

The ſentiments of Spain were early favouring to the wiſh of France in the eſtabliſhment of theſe States. And this was evident from the diſpoſition of her people, in their kind treatment of all perſons from this country, who happened to be in the harbour of the Havanna, or in any other harbour of her iſlands. But it did not conſiſt with the ſtrict honour of the nation, for which ſhe has been proverbial in every age, to break with Britain until the war againſt France had been determinedly waged, and there appeared no hope of the acceptance of her mediation in behalf of the ſiſter court; until, moreover, the injuries ſhe herſelf had received from Britain had added ſtrength to the former cauſe, already ſtrong enough, and made it neceſſary for her by every tie, human and divine, to break with her, and be deciſive in her meaſures in co-operation with the court of France. Though ſhe has not yet acceded to the alliance, or formally acknowledged the independence of the States, owing probably to the circumſtance of no proper application on the part of theſe States having been yet made to her; yet, acting agreeably to the ſtipulations of the family compact of the Houſe of Bourbon, ſhe is in fact, through the inſtrumentality of France, engaged warmly, and labouring ſteadily for our Independence. This forms a new æra in the affairs of this continent. It is glorious to behold the combined fleets of France and Spain, 54 ſail of the line, blocking up the Engliſh fleet in Torbay. It is alſo agreeable to ſee an army of 25,000 men by land laying ſiege to Gibraltar, and ſix ſhips of the line encircling the rock by ſea; while, in the mean time, other veſſels ſcour the Straits, or ride in triumph on the waves where they meet the ocean, or bending up the coaſt oblige every merchantman or tranſport, or privateer that wears the Britiſh colours, or ſhip of war, to put into Liſbon, or to ſeek the ports of the Britiſh channel. Theſe objects in the eaſtern proſpect are agreeable, while at the ſame time in the weſtern we behold a fleet of 12 line of battle ſhips of Spain ready to inveſt the fortreſs of Jamaica, if Byron, with his haſtily refitted fleet, ſhould attempt to quit the lately hoſpitable harbours of St. Lucia, or St. Kitts, in purſuit of Count D'Eſtaing on the coaſt of North America, and about to aſk the enemy in theſe parts whether it might not be as well for them to ceaſe hoſtilities, and content themſelves with a little plain fare in a priſon-ſhip, or goal, or ſo, as many poor Americans have been obliged to do in the courſe of this debate.

Spain is active for us, tho' not profeſſedly allied to theſe States. For while ſhe joins her counſels and her arms to the counſels and the arms of France, ſhe joins them to the counſels and the arms of theſe States, whoſe object and whoſe intereſt is the ſame, the demolition of the haughty power and ambitious tyranny of Britain. It is a new ſource of ſafety to our cauſe. "A three-fold cord, (ſays the wiſe man) is not eaſily broken;" and whatever ſlight poſſible ground of apprehenſion there could be of conqueſt on the part of Britain heretofore, there can be none, in the uſual courſe of things, and with the favour of Divine Providence, at preſent. It is a ſource of honour to our cauſe. For the reputation of the Spaniſh monarchy, and of the nation, is high over all the world, for truth in words, fidelity in promiſes,——uncorrupt integrity,—for valour, and all heroic virtues that kindle in the breaſts of men. Her glory riſes from Numantia defended to the Era of the brave Spartacus, and from her faithfulneſs and perſeverance under this leader to the modern ages, when, ariſing from the ſhades of vagrant barbariſm, like the fire that works off the droſs, and makes the metal pure, ſhe ſhone againſt the Saracens, and afterwards againſt the Turks, diſciples of the ſame religion, and finally expelled the Moors invading her from Barbary, and under Ferdinand and Iſabella, eſtabliſhed the kingdoms of Caſtile and Arragon in one illuſtrious monarchy. Theſe are her honours, acquired in long ſucceſſion of eternal victories. Theſe ſhe bends to France, and through the policy of that kingdom they are refracted in a thouſand fine priſmatic rays of light to theſe States, where, ſtill diverging, they are ſeen by every eye; and who is there that does not call that nation happy, who, having been the firſt diſcoverer of this continent, is now illuſtriouſly engaged in concert with our great ally, to give it Liberty?

I congratulate my countrymen on the addition of the arms of Spain to our aſſiſtance, and I truſt the time is not far off, when we ſhall be happy in hearing that ſhe has "acceded to the alliance," and avowedly made "common cauſe" with America.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

Lottery Office, September 28, 1779.

THE Sale and Renewal of Tickets for the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States, will commence this day. Hours for ſale and renewal are from Nine to Twelve o'clock in the morning and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

The Managers inform the Public, they are preparing every neceſſary to begin the drawing as ſoon as returns can be received from the different States; having no doubt of a ready and quick ſale, as this and the laſt Claſs are ſo evidently in favour of the Adventurer. The high Prizes in the Third amounting to 850 000 Dollars, and thoſe in the Laſt Claſs exceeding the firſt coſt of the Tickets, *One Million of Dollars.*

The different Printers throughout the United States are deſired to publiſh the above.

Deer Creek, Hartford County, September 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Nottingham, Cæcil County, Maryland containing 62 acres of excellent good land, about one half thereof cleared and in good repair, the other half good woodland; 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered with a good ſtream running thro' the place, the reſt of the land arable and good for grain, On the premiſes are a good two ſtory brick houſe, 35 feet by 27, and cellar under the whole; a kitchen adjoining, a garden paled in, good young orchard, a well of excellent water at the door, good barn, ſtables, ſhed, &c. well conſtructed for a tavern or ſtore. Said place is now and has been under licence for a tavern 25 years paſt, and is eſteemed to be as good a ſtand for that purpoſe as any in the State, known by the ſign of *Liberty Pole*, and is alſo a ſtage for the Philadelphia poſt. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, in the center of a rich country, at the croſſing of two very public roads, leading from Peach-bottom and Bald-friars Ferries to Chriſtiana, and from Charles-Town to Lancaſter, and is contiguous to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip. If the place is not ſold before next March it will be lett. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, may be fully ſatisfied by applying to Mr. James Cummins, now living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber---who has another plantation for ſale, ſituate in Hartford county, in the ſame State, and near to the Quakers meeting-houſe, very convenient to mills and places of worſhip of different denominations; it contains 105 acres, about 35 cleared and under good fence, five or ſix acres of meadow, and more may be added to it, the land well timbered; there is an excellent orchard, the fruit of which is greatly eſteemed for producing fine Cyder; a large young peach orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, and a never failing ſpring of water convenient to the houſe. The houſes on ſaid premiſes are but ſmall, but a large barn, a ſtable, milk-houſe and ſundry other conveniences. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may view the whole, who will give an indiſputable title to the ſame. †

JOHN PATRICK.

LONDON, *June 25.*

The HEADS *of Lord* NORTH's EXCULPATORY SPEECH, *in anſwer to Mr.* FOX's *various charges in laſt Wedneſday's debate.*

LORD NORTH. I am much indebted to my learned friend, the Attorney-General, near me, for the very favourable ſentiments he has this day expreſſed of my public ſervices, much more, I fear, than I have any pretenſions to. On that ſubject he has perhaps ſpoke with the partiality of a friend; on others, he has, I preſume, given his opinion without any ſuch bias. But how much ſoever I may be obliged to the learned gentleman, I cannot help riſing; on the preſent occaſion, earneſtly wiſhing to vindicate my character againſt the general and ſpecific accuſations made by the honorable gentleman over the way (Mr. Fox) and likewiſe to aſſure that honorable gentleman, that my preſent ſituation, ſentiments, and intentions, will not permit me to accept of thoſe friendly diſpoſitions which he has been ſo kind as to mix with the general charges. I allude to the admonitions he has given to me for the regulation of my future political conduct. His charges being general and unqualified, deſerve ſome anſwer. He has ſtated them with his uſual ability. He has preſſed them with his wonted eloquence. However unequal I may be to the honorable gentleman in theſe two reſpects, I muſt not therefore decline the vindication of my character, if I am conſcious that the juſtice of my cauſe will bear me out. Without that ſupport I am convinced of my own inability; with that ſupport I have nothing to fear from the honorable gentleman's eloquence and ingenuity.

The honorable gentleman has travelled through the whole of my miniſterial conduct, and candidly imputes all the neglects and blunders of adminiſtration, as he calls them, to me. By his account I have enough of my own to anſwer for, without being compelled to bear the blame due to others: But I will tell that gentleman, that I do not mean to fly from that ſhare of reſponſibility attached to my office, nor from the general reſponſibility which I am bound to with others, as one of his Majeſty's confidential ſervants. If the honorable gentleman, which his ſpeech would indicate, ſuppoſes me to be firſt, or *ſole Miniſter*, I do aſſure him he is miſtaken. I know of no ſuch Miniſter in this country, and do therefore hope the honorable gentleman will conſider me in two lights, namely, as acting at the head of a very important department, where I acknowledge I am ſolely anſwerable for whatever is tranſacted, and as acting in concert with others in his Maj-ſty's confidential councils.

The honorable gentleman has gone a great way back, no leſs than to the whole of my conduct ſince I got connected with the Board at which I have at preſent the honour to preſide. I found the affairs of this country in great confuſion, and the nation in a ferment (alluding to the affair of the Middleſex election.) I took a ſhare in government when embarraſſed by a ſtrong factious oppoſition, whom I thought, as I do ſtill, that they acted upon miſtaken or wrong motives. I aſſiſted in maintaining government, and if the clamours current at that time were not ſilenced, they were rendered ineffectual to anſwer the purpoſes for which they were raiſed.

The great and glorious victories of the late war, and our confeſſed and decided ſuperiority on the ocean, created us many enemies, and an alarm in the other powers of Europe, and if not enmity, at leaſt coolneſs. France and Spain ſuffering under the diſgrace of ſucceſſive defeats were mortified and filled with reſentments, and looking forward to retaliation. The eyes of the reſt of Europe were drawn from the uſual object of their jealouſy, the Houſe of Bourbon, thus fallen and humbled, towards our growing greatneſs. The ſyſtem of Europe at the time admitted of no continental alliances, for to what end could they have been directed? The powers of the north were friendly inclined, and nothing at that period gave any reaſon to counteract any probable or poſſible meaſures which might be entered into by the Houſe of Bourbon.

Such was the ſtate and diſpoſition of Europe when America unjuſtly, and without provocation, reſiſted the conſtitutional claims of this country, and refuſed to pay that obedience which it was bound to render upon every principle of juſtice; nay, I might go on further and add, upon every motive of intereſt and advantage.

Under the circumſtances I have deſcribed, we were obliged to enter into a conteſt with our rebellious ſubjects. I ſhall neither take blame to myſelf, nor impute any to others; but before we had it in our power to enforce legal government, France, contrary to every aſſurance, and every principle of juſtice and good faith, traiterouſly interfered in the internal government of the Britiſh empire, and had the inſolence, not only to preſcribe the conduct we ſhould obſerve towards our own ſubjects, but, by declaring the colonies independent, endeavoured to ſever a third part of the empire, and wreſt it out of our hands.

The honourable gentleman ſays, why not reſign at this, why not reſign at that, why not reſign at another period? I will tell the honourable gentleman why I neither did, nor could reſign. I was always determined never to reſign as long as his Majeſty thought fit to accept of my poor ſervices, and till I could do it with honour. Could I have reſigned with honour when America firſt reſiſted? I anſwer no. Could I have reſigned with honour in the proſecution of the American war, while the event of that war was yet depending? No. Could I have reſigned with honour when France interfered, and acknowledged American independency? Moſt certainly not. And ought I to reſign at this period, or could I do it with honour to myſelf, or diſcharge my duty to my country, now that we have the united force of the Houſe of Bourbon to contend with? I am perſuaded I could not. My language has always been uniformly the ſame, never to reſign, till a fit perſon is found out to ſucceed me. I have not heard that perſon yet pointed out, nor do I know him. I am well convinced that many perſons of abilities, infinitely ſuperior to mine, could be found. I know no man more fit, in ſome reſpects, than the honourable gentleman himſelf; but his abilities, ſo far as they reſpect me, are out of the preſent queſtion. He and his friends think differently from me of matters of very eſſential importance. I hope I have as great a reverence for the conſtitution as that gentleman; but his ideas are not perhaps exactly conſonant to mine on that ſubject. I am for ſupporting the juſt and conſtitutional prerogatives of the Crown, and the rights of Parliament, according to the beſt of my own judgment; and upon thoſe opinions I muſt continue to act, and can never conſequently conſent to call any ſett of men, be they whom they may, as far as my feeble voice can reach, of whoſe political doctrines I do not approve. The good of my country, and my own honour, therefore, will not permit me to follow the honorable gentleman's advices, and ſubſcribe to his opinion, that this is the proper time for me to reſign.

The honorable gentleman, after reprobating the whole of my public conduct, is pleaſed to hold out ſeveral ſtrong inducements to me to retire from public buſineſs. He offers me a full indemnity for all my paſt crimes and tranſgreſſions, as a public man; for which I am greatly indebted to him, though, unfortunately, I cannot, or will not follow the advice thus given.

He deſires me to retire with the *plunder* I have amaſſed. [Mr. *Fox*. Not *plunder*, but *fortune*.] He ſays, in order to ſave his country, in which my reſignation is included, that he would conſent to let me, though a ſtate criminal, eſcape with impunity; but he has coupled this very *generous* offer with a threat. He added, if I ſhould not retire after this wholeſome and friendly warning, that I muſt expect in caſe of future diſtaſters to be brought to public judgment, and to exemplary and condign puniſhment.

The honorable gentleman's advice is *generous* and *friendly*: his threat is accompanied with openneſs, and is candid and manly. He has given me my option, and he will permit me to take it. But, in the firſt place, as I am conſcious of no crime, I cannot, from any motive of common ſenſe or common prudence, accept of the proffered indemnity: Neither can I, for the ſame reaſon, fear a public trial, or the conſequence of guilt, the threatened puniſhment denounced, in order to terrify me into a reſignation.

On the contrary, there is nothing at a proper time I more ardently deſire than a public trial, nor any thing I leſs fear than public puniſhment. I have been publicly accuſed in this Houſe, in the face of the nation: Juſtice requires that I ſhould be indulged with an opportunity of exculpating myſelf. I ſhall inſiſt upon the exerciſe of that juſtice: I hope I ſhall not be refuſed: I ſhall and muſt be tried, be the event of the preſent meaſures what they may. So that however well intended the honorable gentleman's offer may have been, his favour of indemnity and impunity would amount to actual puniſhment, and his threats of future trial would be to me the greateſt favour it is in his power to confer.

The honorable gentleman has, indeed, held me forth in a new point of view this day. He preſumes that France, Spain, and I, are the only foes this country has at preſent to combat. The people of America are our ſtedfaſt friends, and were I removed from my preſent ſituation, a perfect unanimity, he ſays, would take place immediately, and every heart and hand in the kingdom would inſtantly unite in the common defence, and in inflicting that ſpecies of chaſtiſement on the whole Houſe of Bourbon, which it has ſo juſtly merited for its perfidious and ambitious conduct.

I wiſh I was as well convinced of the truth of this opinion as the honorable gentleman. I do aſſure him, if I was, the former power and glory of this country would be ſoon reſtored, and upon terms which would appear to me extremely cheap; I mean my immediate reſignation, and the conſequent welfare and proſperity of my country. Nay, I would make real ſacrifices in order to procure ſo deſirable an event. I would inſtantly apply for baniſhment, and while I lamented, or rather felt, in ſome unguarded moment, for my immediate ſituation, I would be a thouſand times over *repaid* in the luxurious reflection, that by my proſcription I had purchaſed the ſalvation of my country, and reſtored it once more to its former ſtate and dignity.

However, to return to the mere matter of reſignation, I beg leave to impreſs theſe facts on the honorable gentleman. It is well known that I accepted of my preſent ſituation with great reluctance; that I have remained in it much againſt my own judgment and liking; that I feel in the ſame manner at the inſtant I am ſpeaking, and when the period arrives that I can reſign with honor to myſelf, and conſiſtent with the duty I owe to my ſovereign and my country, I ſhall quit my preſent office with ſingular ſatisfaction.

The honorable gentleman has ſpoke of the fortune which he preſumes I have amaſſed ſince my entering into office. I thought it was *plundered*; but I beg the honorable gentleman's pardon, for he has explained it otherwiſe. Another honorable gentleman, over the way, ſaid yeſterday evening in debate that the Britiſh cabinet had been *bought* and *ſold*; ſo far as the charge applies to pecuniary matters, a very few words will, I truſt, ſatisfy the Houſe.

When I came into office my private fortune was not very conſiderable; and I can affirm, be it what it might then, whenever I quit my preſent ſituation, now or at any future period, I ſhall not be richer; that, I preſume, if my aſſertion gains credit, is a full anſwer to the amaſſing a fortune, ſo far as the charge may be ſuppoſed to affect or be applicable to me, of the Britiſh cabinet having been bought and ſold.

The honorable gentleman has laboured a great deal to ſhew how culpable miniſters have been for not ſecuring *alliances* on the continent; for my part, as applicable to our inſular ſituation, and the general ſtate of Europe, I was not able to perceive that any eligible alliance preſented itſelf in Europe, but one with Ruſſia, and if matters had not ſuddenly preſented an unexpected appearance, an alliance of that kind might probably have taken place. The ſituation of affairs was this: An armiſtice, or truce, had taken place between Ruſſia and the Porte. While the final ſettlement of the reſpective claims of the two courts was depending, it was the *intereſt* of Ruſſia to ſtand *well* with the court of London, on account of Great-Britain having it in her power to give her ſuccour and protection in the Mediterranean. In this ſtate of affairs, the French miniſter at Conſtantinople was fixed upon as the *common* mediator between the negociating powers. The conſequence of this mediation between the Porte and the court of Peterſburgh, was a final adjuſtment of all their differences. The court of Peterſburgh having *no further* point to *carry* in the Mediterranean, had no motives to enter into an alliance with the court of Great-Britain, which might again perhaps, from ſecret engagements between France and the Porte, involve her in another war with the laſt mentioned power.

I have only one word more to add, and that is reſpecting the diſtribution of our force. The honourable gentleman has condemed in the lump and detail. I do not pretend to oppoſe my opinion to that of profeſſional men, but as far as I am able to determine, it appears to me, uninſtructed and uninformed as I am, that neglecting our diſtant dependencies would amount to a ſurrender of all our diſtant poſſeſſions. The clear conſequence of which muſt be, that of our being ſhut up in this iſland merely to reſiſt conqueſt and foreign dominion. I preſume no honourable gentleman preſent would wiſh to riſque every thing upon ſo hazardous an event. It can therefore, in my apprehenſion, require very little argument to prove that we ſhould not, in the early ſtages of a trying conteſt, adopt meaſures, which, if proper in any exigency, ought not to be reſorted to only in the very laſt extremity.

His Lordſhip purſued this argument for ſome time; ſaid that the land force, militia and regulars, was equal to the defence of the iſland, and inſtead of deſpondency, that our force in America, ſhould France and Spain endeavour to preſerve a ſuperiority in Europe, held out fair proſpects of ſucceſs; if not, that we ſhould be able to ſpare ſufficient detachments to ſecure an equality, if not a ſuperiority, in that part of the world.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina)* Sept. 15.

We have no intelligence from the Southward, the authenticity of which we can vouch; but it may be preſumed that the perſeverance and enterprizing genius of his Excellency the Count D'Eſtaing will accompliſh the purpoſe for which he has appeared in this quarter, and enſure ſucceſs to his next intended operations in another. It is believed ſome of his troops are in poſſeſſion of Sunbury, in order to cut off the retreat of the Britiſh troops from Georgia into Eaſt-Florida; at the ſame time Brigadier-General Mackintoſh is marching down the country from Auguſta; and we are told that Major-General Lincoln croſſed Savanna river at Ebenezer laſt Sunday: ſo that we may now hourly expect intelligence of importance.

We are aſſured that, excluſive of draughts, the militia turn out volunteers, in all parts of the State, with ſuch ſpirit and alacrity, that the ferry-men at the ſeveral rivers cannot carry the men acroſs faſt enough.

By the laſt accounts from Count D'Eſtaing's fleet, ſeven Britiſh veſſels had fallen into their hands, amongſt them a large ſhip from Glaſgow, with eight Scotch merchants on board (Refugees from North-Carolina and Virginia) with valuable cargoes, intended to purchaſe conquered eſtates in this State and Georgia. One of the prizes, the brig Polly, from New-Providence for Quebec, arrived here laſt Friday; and as ſhe came in, the Amazon French frigate was ſeen off this bar in chace of a ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Ariel Britiſh man of war, of 20 guns, which ſhe came up with, engaged half an hour, and then carried off.

Laſt Monday Capt. Vardey and Lieutenant Campbell, of the 71ſt Britiſh regiment, were brought to town, priſoners. They were taken, with 4 privates and ten negroes, on the 5th inſt. coming through Skull Creek, in General Prevoſt's barge, with diſpatches from the General at Savannah, to Col. Maitland at Beaufort, ſaid to be orders to the Colonel to remove his whole force to Savannah, to the defence of which all the troops at out-poſts had been called in.

Juſt as this paper had gone to preſs, an account came, that a body of troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, our great and good Ally, were landed in Georgia laſt Sunday night; that Major General Lincoln was approaching faſt to Savannah, to co-operate with them; and that General Count Pulaſki had already taken a picket of the enemy; ſo that it is probable, by the cloſe of this week, the fate of Georgia and of General Prevoſt's army may be decided, in a manner very wide of the expectations of the *returned Refugees*, and their infatuated adherents.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington to his correſpondent in Newbern, Sept. 15.

"By a letter received yeſterday from a gentleman in Charleſtown, we hear that almoſt every man in that place, and all the troops that could be collected, had gone to Georgia, to co-operate with Count D'Eſtaing in the reduction of that State; that a number of French had landed and attacked the Engliſh poſt at Beaufort, Port Royal, which they carried, having killed and taken of the Engliſh 900 men. This news came by expreſs to Charleſtown while the gentleman was writing this letter."

BOSTON, October 7.

Extract of a letter from Phineas Newton, at Waterford, (Ireland) dated Auguſt 7, 1779, to Henry Newton, Eſq; at New-York, taken in a prize lately arrived at Newbury-Port.

"Before you left England there was every reaſon to believe a Spaniſh war would ſoon take place; 'tis now out of diſpute, and though no abſolute declaration of war, are notwithſtanding cutting one anothers throats as faſt as poſſible in Europe. Our privateers have already captured many Spaniſh veſſels of value. Thus matters go on between the three nations, and this day it is ſaid Gibraltar is inveſted by 32 ſail of Spaniſh men of war, and 30,000 troops; and to this the combined fleets of France and Spain, amounting to 41 ſail of the line, are expected in the channel every day, to oppoſe which Sir Charles Hardy is out with 38 of the line, therefore an action of the utmoſt importance to the three Kingdoms is expected every moment. Such is the preſent ſituation of things this ſide the water, little or no trade, and leſs money; God only knows what will be the future event; this Kingdom is threatened with an invaſion, our enemies encreaſing, and poor old England left without one ſingle friend to ſtand forth in her behalf."

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of November, in the town of Reading,

TWO adjoining tracts of Land, with two Plantations, one of them under leaſe, with crops in the ground, ſituate in Comru townſhip, in the county of Berks, three miles and an half from Reading, containing between three and four hundred acres. There is a fulling-mill on one tract, out of repair at preſent. On the other tract is erected a compleat wire-works and tilting-hammer, with a ſufficiency of water for three or four more water-wheels on an excellent ſtream running thro' the whole; with all the ſtock on hand, among which are upwards of two thouſand pounds worth of card and other wire, a number of cards and card teeth leather, and machines for cutting teeth for cards, &c. &c. twenty or thirty ſheep, &c. There is on ſaid tracts 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and much more may be made; plenty of timber and wood. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS LINDEMAN, deceaſed, late of Germantown, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly certified, to JOHN FREY, or GEORGE RITER, } Adminiſtrators.

October 15, 1779.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE COLT, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, ſuppoſed to be about three years old laſt ſpring. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ MARGARET GOODMAN.

PHILADELPHIA.

SIR, *Pittſburgh, September* 23, 1779.

I AM honored with your favour of the 30th of laſt month.

I take the liberty to incloſe you the copy of a letter herewith ſent to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, containing an account of the expedition I lately made againſt the Seneca and Muncy nations, and wiſh the relation may give you pleaſure.

I likewiſe ſend a return of the officers of the 8th P. Reg. with their reſpective claims to promotion, and beg you be pleaſed to ſend their commiſſions accordingly and the arrangement of the Pennſylvania line.

I alſo encloſe you the Talks of the Delawares, Wyondats, and the Maquichees tribe of Shawaneſe; and I flatter myſelf that there is a great ſhare of ſincerity in their preſent profeſſions.

Since my laſt this frontier has enjoyed perfect tranquility, but the new ſettlement at Kentucke has ſuffered greatly.

I have the honor to be, with the higheſt regard, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
DANIEL BRODHEAD.
Col. commanding W. D.

Hon. Timothy Pickering, Eſq;
Preſident of the Board of War.

SIR, *Pittſburg, Sept.* 16, 1779.

I RETURNED from the expedition againſt the Senecas and Muncy nations the 14th inſt. and now do myſelf the honor to inform you how far I have ſucceeded in proſecuting it.

I left this place the 11th of laſt month with 605 rank and file, including the militia and volunteers, and one month's proviſions (our all) which, except the live cattle, was tranſported by water, under the eſcort of 100 men, to a place called Mahoning about 15 miles above Fort Armſtrong; where, after four days detention by exceſſive rains and the ſtraying of ſome of the cattle, the ſtores were loaded on pack-horſes, and the troops proceeded on the march for Conowago on the path leading to Cuſhcuſhing. At ten miles this ſide the town, one of the advance guards, conſiſting of 15 white men (including the ſpies) and 8 Delaware Indians, under the command of Lieutenant Harding, of the eighth Pennſylvania regiment, (whom I have before recommended to your Excellency for his great bravery and ſkill as a partizan) diſcovered between 30 and 40 warriors coming down the Alleghany river in ſeven canoes. Theſe warriors having likewiſe diſcovered ſome of the troops, immediately landed, ſtripped off their ſhirts and prepared for action, and the advanced guard immediately began the attack. All the troops, except one column and flankers being in the narrows between the river and an high hill, were immediately prepared to receive the enemy: Which being done, I went forward to diſcover the enemy, and ſaw ſix of them retreating over the river without arms, at the ſame time the reſt ran away leaving their canoes, blankets, ſhirts, proviſion and eight guns, beſides five dead, and, by the ſigns of blood, ſeveral went off wounded; only two of our men, and one of the Delaware Indians (Nanowland), were wounded, and ſo ſlightly that they are already recovered and fit for action.

The next morning the troops proceeded to Buckloons, where I ordered a ſmall breaſtwork to be thrown up of felled timber and faſcines. A Captain and 40 men were left to ſecure our baggage and ſtores; and the troops marched immediately to Conowago, which I found had been deſerted about eighteen months paſt. Here the troops ſeemed much mortified, becauſe we had no perſon to ſerve as a guide to the upper towns, but I ordered them to proceed on a path which appeared to have been travelled on by the enemy ſome time paſt, and we continued marching on it about twenty miles before any diſcoveries were made except a few tracks of their ſpies; but immediately after aſcending a high hill, we diſcovered the Alleghany river and a number of corn-fields, and deſcending ſeveral towns which the enemy had deſerted on the approach of the troops, ſome of them fled juſt before the advance-guard reached the town, and left ſeveral packs of deer ſkins. At the upper Seneca town, we found a painted image, or war-poſt, cloathed in dog-ſkin; and John Montour informed me, this town was called Yoghroonwago: Beſides this we found ſeveral other towns, conſiſting in the whole of 130 houſes, ſome of which were large enough for the accommodation of three or four Indian families. The troops remained on the ground three whole days, deſtroying the towns and corn-fields. I never ſaw finer corn, although it was planted much thicker than is common with our farmers. The quantity of corn and other vegetables deſtroyed at the ſeveral towns, from the beſt accounts I can collect from the officers employed to deſtroy it, muſt certainly exceed 500 acres, which is the loweſt eſtimate; and the plunder taken, is eſtimated at 3000 dollars: I have directed a ſale to be made of it for the benefit of the troops, and hope it will meet your approbation. On my return I preferred the Venango road. The old towns of Conowago, Buckloons, and Maghinquechahocking, about 20 miles above Venango on French Creek, conſiſting of 35 large houſes, were likewiſe burnt.

The greateſt part of the Indian houſes were greater than common, and were built of ſquare and round logs and frame work. From the great quantity of corn in the ground and the number of new houſes built and building, it appears that the whole of the Seneca and Muncy nations intended to collect to this ſettlement, which extends about 8 miles on the Alleghany river between 170 and 200 miles from hence; the river at the upper town is little if any larger than Kiſkamanetes creek. It is remarkable that neither man nor beaſt has fallen into the enemy's hands on this expedition. I have a happy preſage that the counties of Weſtmoreland, Bedford and Northumberland, if not the whole weſtern frontiers, will experience the good effect of it.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to both officers and ſoldiers of every corps during the whole expedition; their perſeverance and zeal during the whole march (through a country too inacceſſible to be deſcribed) can ſcarcely be equalled in hiſtory.

On my return I found here the Chiefs of the Delawares, the principal Chief of the Hurons, and now the King of the Maquichees tribe of Shawaneſe is likewiſe come to treat with me.

The Wyandots and the Maquichees tribe of the Shawaneſe promiſe very fair, and I have promiſed them peace provided they take as many priſoners and ſcalps from the enemy as they have done from us, and on every occaſion join us againſt the enemies of America, which they have engaged to do.

The bearer, Capt. M'Intire, has ſome private as well as public buſineſs to tranſact at Philadelphia, I have therefore directed him to proceed to Head Quarters, and he will have the honor to wait on you with this letter.

I have the honor to be, with the moſt perfect regard and eſteem, Your Excellency's moſt obedient
And humble ſervant,
DANIEL BRODHEAD.

P. S. The Delaware Chiefs have juſt now called on me to build ſome block houſes at Coochoking for the protection of their women and children whilſt they are out againſt the Engliſh and Mingoes, and I have agreed to ſend a detachment for that purpoſe, agreeable to the articles of Confederation.

His Excellency General Waſhington.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

An ADDRESS of the Inhabitants of Northampton County to the Honorable Major General SULLIVAN, Commander in Chief of the Weſtern Army.

WE the ſubſcribers, of Northampton County, beg leave to congratulate your Honor on your ſucceſs againſt the confederate Indians of the Weſtern country. With ſentiments of affection we welcome your return, and being conſcious of the exertions you have made to ſecure our happineſs, we offer you thoſe thanks which ariſe from the warmth of gratitude.

We are no ſtrangers to the innumerable difficulties and hardſhips you have laboured under, and are fully acquainted with the many inconveniencies which attended the expedition; but the unparalleled perſeverance, and firmneſs of the officers and ſoldiers under your command, have enabled you to ſurmount every obſtacle with credit, and juſtly calls for the applauſe of a grateful country.

By order and in behalf of the inhabitants of Northampton County, we have the honor to ſubſcribe ourſelves very reſpectfully, the General's
Moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,
THOMAS SILLYMAN,
SAMUEL REA,
ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, Jun.
PETER KACHLEIN,
ANTHONY LEICH, Sen.

The GENERAL'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and cordial thanks for your very polite and flattering addreſs. The approving voice of ſo reſpectable a number of my fellow citizens, who were deeply intereſted in the event of the expedition I had the honor to command, cannot fail to afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction. The accumulated difficulties accompanying, and the fatigues which naturally attended this expedition, are more than compenſated by your unanimous approbation, and the very polite manner in which you have been pleaſed to ſignify it. If my well meant endeavours have contributed to ſecure peace to the frontiers of this and the neighbouring States, it muſt afford me that pleaſure which every friend to his country enjoys, when inſtrumental in adding to the peace and tranquility of his countrymen.

While I feel myſelf deeply impreſſed with gratitude for your pleaſing addreſs, I cannot forbear expreſſing my obligations to the Inhabitants of Northampton County, whoſe ſpirited and patriotic exertions have enabled me to accompliſh an expedition which, I flatter myſelf, will forever ſecure your frontiers from the ravages of a cruel and ſavage enemy.

JOHN SULLIVAN, M. G.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſq; Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, &c.

The ADDRESS of a Number of the Officers of the City Militia of PHILADELPHIA.

SIR,

IT is with great concern that we have ſeen any domeſtic occaſion for the perſonal interpoſition of your Excellency in preſerving the peace of the city, and ſupporting the neceſſary authority of government; and while we cannot but lament the diſturbances which have ariſen, and the conſequences which have enſued, we have the greateſt hopes in ſeeing them happily terminated by your timely influence and good example. Againſt the enemies of our country we ſhall at all times receive your orders with pleaſure, and obey them with alacrity, and in this particular inſtance we feel an affectionate attachment to your Excellency in forbearing to lay commands upon us as officers, which, in the character of citizens, muſt have been painful to you to have iſſued, and to us to have received. Sincerely do we hope that ſuch another occaſion may never happen, and that the miſtaken zeal of one claſs of citizens may not be aggravated by the equal imprudence of others. The duty neceſſarily incumbent on the high office you are juſtly honoured with has, in this domeſtic rupture, been executed with a ſpirit of candour and determination, which cannot fail to endear you to your fellow-citizens, and procure reſpect to the government in which you are ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. In our ſeveral departments, both as citizens and officers of the militia, we ſhall make it our particular duty to preſerve peace and good government, and to give you every aſſiſtance you may require, being at the ſame time fully confident that, as far as your powers extend, you will employ them to remedy the diſtreſſes of the community, which we conſider as the real and only cauſe of the late diſturbance.

His EXCELLENCY'S *ANSWER.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE pleaſure I receive from this addreſs is proportioned to the importance of the occaſion, and the very intereſting and critical ſtate of our public affairs. Your aſſurances of ſupport to civil Government add greatly to the pleaſure I feel on receiving ſo obliging an approbation of my conduct; and I am happy in conveying to you and to the world my acknowledgments of your worth and merit, and the uniform zeal you have ſhewn in the cauſe of your Country.

JOSEPH REED, *Preſident.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Williamſburgh, to his friend in this city, dated October 9, 1779.

"This city has been a little alarmed lately, at the appearance of a large fleet off the Capes, but we are now ſatisfied it is the whole or part of Count D'Eſtaing's fleet paſſing to New-York. They diſappeared early yeſterday morning, ſo we may expect to hear ſomething great in a ſhort time."

Another letter of the ſame date mentions, "That Count D'Eſtaing has taken a 50 gun ſhip and 30 tranſports, and in ſhort has cleared all before him."

The Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly have lately paſſed an act to prevent the exporting, either by land or water, from that State, rum, wine, or any kind of ſpirits, melaſſes, ſugar, cotton, wool, wool cards, flax, ſalt, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, linen, cotton and linen, woollen and cotton goods of all kinds; proviſions of all and every ſort; live ſtock, ſhoes, ſkins and leather of all kinds, after the 23d of September laſt.

The Supreme Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the city and county of Philadelphia, are adjourned to the 22d day of November next.

A City Court will be held at the Court-houſe, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 26th inſtant, to which the city conſtables are to make their returns, and petitioners for public houſes in the city are to apply.

Tueſday, the 12th inſtant, being the anniverſary election throughout this State for Counſellors, Repreſentatives, &c. agreeable to the Conſtitution, the following gentlemen were choſen,

For the City of Philadelphia. Counſellor, William Moore, Eſq; Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, George Bryan, Michael Shubart, William Hollingſhead, Jacob Shriner, Charles W. Peale. Wardens, William Jackſon, William Shute. Aſſeſſors, Joſeph Kerr, Edward Evans. Thomas Francis, James Hunter, Robert Hunter, William Pollard. Street Commiſſioners, Jacob Graffe, Moſes Bartram.

For Philadelphia County. Counſellor, His Excellency Joſeph Reed, Eſquire. Repreſentatives, Robert Knox, John Bayard, Robert Miller, Joſeph M'Lean, Edward Heſton, William Coats, Daniel Heiſter, Samuel Mechlin, Archibald Thomſon. Sheriffs, James Claypoole, Chriſtopher Ludwig. Coroners, Robert Jewell, William Moulder. Commiſſioner, Robert Curry, of Providence. Aſſeſſors, Chriſtian Snyder, Nathan Gibſon, Jacob Laughlin, George Schleſſer, Thomas Shields, Preſly Blackiſton.

For Bucks County. Counſellor, John Lacey. Repreſentatives, Gerardus Wynkoop, Benjamin Fell, William Scott, Arthur Watts, Joſeph Savagt. Sheriffs, George Wall, junior, Abraham Kekline. Coroners, Joh Kerr, Abraham Dubois. Commiſſioner, Joſeph Thomas. Aſſeſſors, William Means, Daniel Larew, John Thomas, Thomas Folwell, James Peller, Charles Kekline.

For Cheſter County. Counſellor, Joſeph Gardner. Repreſentatives, David Thomas, Henry Hayes, John Fulton, James Boyd, Patrick Anderſon, Joſeph Parke, William Harris, Sketchley Morton, John Culbertſon, John Fleming. [*The three laſt were equal in votes, though one only elegible.*] Sheriffs, David Mackey, John Gardner. Coroners, David Denny, Allen Cunningham. Commiſſioner, Benjamin Brannan. Aſſeſſors, Joſeph M'Call, John Lindſay, Gideon Irwin, Joſeph Strawbridge, Samuel Denny, John Bartholomew.

For Berks County, Repreſentatives, Gabriel Heiſter, Sebaſtian Levan, Valentine Eckhart, Chriſtian Laur, George Egee, Jonathan Jones. Sheriffs, Henry Haffa, Philip Kramar. Coroners, John Spohn, James Whitehead. Commiſſioner, Thomas Jones. Aſſeſſors, Joſeph Sands, John Robinſon, John Rice, George Kletchner, John Hartman, Vernor Stam.

DELAWARE STATE.

For New-Caſtle County. Counſellor, Richard Cantwell. Repreſentatives, Nicholas Vandyke, John Clarke, George Latimer, Robert Bryan, Thomas Duff, William Clark, Joſeph Stidham. Sheriffs, Samuel Smith, William Moody. Coroners, Samuel Ruth, James M'Clintock.

No more Returns yet come to hand.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania intituled, *An Act for more effectually preventing engroſſing and foreſtalling; for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned,* paſſed the eighth day of October, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, it is enacted, That no perſon or perſons within this Commonwealth, except the original importer, conſignee or manufacturer (and except as is herein excepted) ſhall, from and after the 20th day of October inſtant, preſume to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any goods, wares or merchandize, before he, ſhe or they ſhall obtain a permit for ſo doing, from ſome one of the Commiſſioners of Trade herein after named, of the proper county where ſuch ſeller reſides:

Therefore we, the Commiſſioners of Trade for the county of Philadelphia, do hereby give notice to all perſons concerned, that they may govern themſelves accordingly.

Permits are granted by each of the Commiſſioners, at their reſpective dwellings.

JAMES HAZLET,
DAVID SNYDER,
ISRAEL JONES,
ANDREW CRAWFORD,
JOSIAH HART,
MICHAEL CROLL,
JOHN RICHADS,
} Commiſſioners of Trade.

¶

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

ON Thurſday, the 30th of September laſt, was cut away from her anchoring off Cape-Henlopen, near the Light-houſe, the prize ſloop Recovery, a Bermudian built veſſel, Gervald Forreſter commander, on his paſſage from Egg-Harbour to this city. Her cargoe conſiſted of 13 hogſheads and 12 tierces of molaſſes, five hogſheads and one tierce of good ſugar. On ſaid morning of the 30th of September laſt ſaid commander went on ſhore to Lewis-town for a pilot, leaving only one man on board, and during his abſence the veſſel was boarded by a few men, ſuppoſed to be refugees or tories, who carried her off. The above reward will be given for ſaid veſſel and cargoe, or ONE THOUSAND POUNDS for veſſel, cargoe and pirates. It is hoped that whatever port on the continent the ſaid pirates ſhould arrive at, they, with the veſſel and cargoe, will be taken proper care of until the owners have notice of her arrival.

‡ GERVALD FORRESTER, and Co.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, on Saturday night, the 16th inſtant, four ſuits of Clothes, viz. one blue, has been turned; another deep blue, ſuperfine, with baſket buttons; another ſuperfine brown, and the fourth of ſuperfine white, a good deal worn. Two Pocket-books, one worked, ſuppoſed to contain between ſeven and eight hundred pounds, all in large bills; the other a large leather pocket-book, containing a great number of papers, of no value but to the owner, and about three hundred dollars in caſh. Two pairs of ſilver buckles, one pair open work, weighing 38 pennyweight; the other pair oval, ſlightly carved, weight not known; a white drilling jacket, and a brown ditto, of Bath coating, with jet buttons; and a beaver hat much worn. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief or thieves, with the goods above mentioned, ſo as he or they be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the money and clothes, paid by WILLIAM HAMBLE, living near Almond ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

Eighty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of JESSE HAWKENS, the 23d of Sept. laſt, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high, in good order, one of his hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, trots and paces, is not ſhod, and has neither brand nor ear-mark that can be remembered. Whoever delivers ſaid horſe to WILLIAM MICHENER, living in the Manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, and for the thief, if brought to juſtice, *Forty Dollars* more, paid by WILLIAM MICHENER. ‡

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

W A N T E D,

IN some public part of this City, an Office with lodging and board for two gentlemen, in a genteel family. Enquire of the Printers.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in East-Whiteland township, Chester county, near the Warren tavern, on Lancaster road, some time in April last, A dark brindled BULL, three years old, has neat small horns inclining inwards, rough in his forehead, some white about his flank and the end of his tail, and supposed to be ear-marked. Whoever will give information of the bull, so that he may be had again, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶ *Oct.* 6.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, A large pale red milch COW. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

September 24, 1779. § CALEB ARMITAGE.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, on the 20th day of June last, A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 12 years old, a natural pacer, has a blemish in her left eye, and some white on both hind feet. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

September 12, 1779. † JOSEPH JONES.

Germantown, October 12, 1779.

To be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A Valuable corner lot of ground, situate on Germantown main street, containing in front on said street 61 feet, more or less, and in depth 217 feet, adjoining a lane or road leading over the Commons to the Falls of Schuylkill, and a new road to Philadelphia by Samuel Ashmead's, being the estate of Henry Ernst, deceased. On said lot is a commodious stone dwelling house, with a very good arched cellar under it, sufficient stabling, two good kitchen gardens, and a fine spot of clover grass ground, with some fine apple-trees, all under good fence. Any person inclining to purchase the abovementioned house and lot, may apply to JOHN BOCKIUS, or JOHN DEDIER, in Germantown, who will shew the premises, and give such information as may be required, or to HENRY and BALTES ERNST, in Philadelphia. †

TO BE SOLD by Public Vendue, on the 26th day of October inst. at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the house of MATTHIAS STIMBLE, in Market-street,

A LOT of LAND, on the north side of the road leading from Germantown main-street to Schuylkill, containing two acres, more or less. There is a good orchard of apples and cherries thereon. It is subject to a ground-rent of four pounds currency per annum. The title is indisputable, and the deed may be seen at the place of sale. ¶

TO BE SOLD by Public Vendue, on the first day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on the Premises,

A PLANTATION, situate in East-Caln, Chester county, within about three miles of Milltown, containing 105 acres, patented, with the usual allowance. About one half cleared, and under good fence, and the remainder well timbered. About 12 acres of good meadow made, and more may be made and well watered by springs and small streams, one of which comes near the kitchen door. The fruit trees are in proportion to the tract; and there is a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, spring and mill-houses thereon. At the same time will be sold, horses, mares and colts, cows, sheep, swine, hay, plow and harrow, cart and geers, a still, empty hogsheads, barrels, &c. also a clock and watch, rifle and smooth bore guns, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Due attendance will be given by ¶ ISAAC THOMAS.

MARCH last but one, the fifteenth day,
My HORSE and FILLEY were stole away;
The horse was good the filley pretty,
And ta'en to Philadelphia city.
They by my neighbours there were seen,
The horse join'd with a British team,
The filley rising two years old,
There by a refugee was sold.
The buyer hearing how she came,
He soon return'd her back again;
The thief with her some time did stay,
Then with the British went away.
Her colour bay, with a bald face,
And sprung half from the English race,
Her size more than fourteen hands high,
One hind foot white and one wall eye;
Her other eye some part the same
When she from me away was ta'en;
Head, neck and body neat and clean,
As of her age was to be seen.
She was not shod, rode, dock'd nor brand,
Was very tame, would lick one's hand;
Her age I know is now three year,
No doubt genteely does appear.
The rogue was poor, I knew him well,
Beyond a doubt he did her sell,
But where I cannot yet relate,
Whether in this or Jersey State.
I make no doubt he sold her cheap,
And perhaps an honest man did cheat,
Such I would pity, with all my heart,
And of his loss would bear some part;
But if he does conceal my brute,
I freely will him prosecute,
If ever I can prove the same,
I will expose him to his shame.
If any honest man that know,
The aforesaid filley do me show,
His kindness I shall still regard,
And ONE HUNDRED POUNDS give him Reward.
By Lancaster road, near the Waggon sign,
Pray ask for me, you may me find;
I did not tell my name beginning,
In Chester county, WILLIAM CLINGAN.
The poets great for wit and art
Perhaps may call me silly;
But I can bear that and some more,
Could I but get my filley. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of good genuine CAMPHIRE, a quantity of BEES-WAX, and about 43 Bushels of FLAXSEED. Apply to MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, in Mountholly.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of CHRISTIAN HUBER, deceased, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be settled and paid; and those indebted, to pay, without further trouble, to MARGARET HUBER, Administratrix, living on the place formerly belonging to Samuel Shoemaker. §

Gloucester and Salem Counties, New-Jersey, October 6, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That a petition was presented to the House of General Assembly, at their last sitting, by a number of the inhabitants of Gloucester and Salem counties, living on each side of Oldman's creek, praying a law to authorise them to build a dam and waterworks across said creek, near the mouth, and leave is given to bring in a bill for that purpose at the next sessions. Therefore those who have any objections against the said bill are desired to attend, and render their reasons why the same should not pass into a law. §4w.

ON Saturday night, the 9th of October instant, was stolen from the subscriber, living in Arch-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, in this city, A Black COLT, two years old last spring, a little white in his forehead, and a small snip on his nose, about 13 hands high, has a large head, and is a natural pacer; he has never been docked. Whoever secures said colt, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHRISTIAN HUDSON. ‡

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, supposed the latter, on the night of the 9th instant, out of the subscriber's pasture, opposite to Peel-Hall, a light BAY HORSE, 14½ hands high, 14 years old, a star in his forehead, ending at bottom with a small peek, one hind foot white to the footlock joint; he is chunky and in good order, shod all round, trots, paces and canters, draws exceeding well in geers, and has some marks of the harness. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and delivers them to the subscriber in Philadelphia, on conviction of the latter, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse only SIXTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges,

‡ JOHN MIFFLIN.

October 11, 1779.

October 6, 1779.

BOOKS of various kinds, containing sentimental food of all sorts, among which are included,

ENGLISH Bibles; English Dictionaries; Salmon's Geography; Gazetteers; Blackstone's Commentaries on Law, 4 volumes; Latin and English Classics; Greek and Latin Classics; Dilworth's Spelling Books by the dozen; with a very long catalogue of *etceteras*, are now ready to be exchanged for good Middlings or Merchantable FLOUR, at BELL's Book-Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶

October 6, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE HITNER, late of White-Marsh township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all such as have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly atttested, that they may be settled and paid by

MARY STEER, } Administratrix.
¶ JOHN OTTO, } Administrator.

September 26, 1779.

WAS stolen, last night, out of the subscriber's pasture field, living in Uwchlan township, Chester county, a lightish sorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, five years old last spring, 14 hands high, paces, trots and canters well; she has been lately shod before, and has a small white streak, scarce perceivable, the under part of her neck, occasioned by a scar. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, and gives notice to the owner, shall receive, if within this county, Forty Dollars, and if out of the county, for the mare, Sixty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, One Hundred Dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS THOMAS. ¶

Land, of the best Quality, for Sale,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, contiguous to that of Mr. Isaac Hite, situate on a flat of Cedar-creek, about 16 miles from Winchester, near the road that leads to Stanton; on which are a spring, an orchard, good meadows, and all improvements necessary for a farmer or planter, relative either to the land or buildings. There are two other tracts of about the same quantity each, adjoining mine, to be disposed of, which perhaps may make it more valuable to some. The terms, and an opportunity to view the land, may be obtained of Mr. Isaac Hite.

¶ ABRAHAM BOWMAN.

September 29, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen last night from the subscriber living at the Unicorn tavern, on Lancaster road, 16 miles from Philadelphia, the following articles, viz. between nine and ten yards of half whitened linen of 1100, five cuts of brown thread, two fine shifts, one fine apron, one check ditto, two striped linen short gowns, one striped cotton skirt, three yards of striped cotton the same as the skirt, one black silk bonnet with a drawed crown, a light coloured cloth cloak, one pair of men's shoes, a silver stock buckle, and several other articles. The above articles were stole by a woman, who goes by the name of Katey Black, a short chunky body, of a dark complexion, black hair; had on a striped linen short gown, two lincey petticoats, one of a very broad stripe, which were all the clothes she had before she stole the above. Whoever takes up and secures said thief with the above articles, or any of them, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT CANADY. ¶

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM COOPER, of Oxford township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, did, on the 22d of September 1779, by force of arms and strong hand, commit an assault and battery upon the body of Jesse Jordan, in the same township aforesaid, so that the said Jordan died of his wounds in about 15 hours afterwards, and said Cooper hath absconded ever since; he is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, a little pock pitted, short light-coloured brown hair, grey eyes, soft and slow in speech, womanish like, leans forward as he walks; his clothes uncertain, as he had different colours; it is probable he may ride a mare, as all the creatures he had were mares; he has relations in York county, Virginia, and Carolina. Whoever takes up said Cooper, and confines him in the gaol of Chester county aforesaid, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by RACHAEL JORDAN. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of September last, an old RED COW, that gives milk, she has a crop on her left ear, and some white spots on her belly. The owner applying, proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again. SAMUEL LEECH. ¶

WHEREAS the estates of Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman, and Christian Huck, late of the county of Berks, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We, the subscribers, agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of the said Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Christian Huck; consisting of the following, viz. one of 850 acres, situated in Heidelberg township, generally known by the name of the Big Spring Track, late the property of Andrew Allen, two out lots near the town of Reading in the said county, late the property of the said Alexander Stedman, containing five acres each, and three tracts of land lying over the Blue Mountains in the said county, two of them containing about 300 acres each, and the other of them containing 280 acres or thereabouts; late the property of the said Christian Huck: All which will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-House at Reading, on the first day of November. The sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the agents do also, pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Christian Huck, or either of them, to exhibit their claims and demands to the justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

Reading, Sept. 27, 1779. DAVID MORGAN, THOMAS PARRY, HENRY HALLER, } Agents.

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's Company of Marines, in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. THOMAS PECKWORTH, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off a light coloured cloth coat, his other clothing not remembered, a shoemaker by trade. Thomas Mathews, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, a stout well built fellow; had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, with sleeves, a stripe linsey under waistcoat, brown strait hair, full face, born in England. Richard Coats, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, had on when he went off a straw-hat, linen coat, a pair of tow trowsers and old shoes. James Nicholas, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has lately been employed in a shallop up and down this river; had on when he went off a round laced hat, a swanskin jacket with sleeves, striped trowsers, stoops much as he walks. John Smith, about 27 years of age, five feet five inches, had on when he went off, a brown sailors jacket, says he serv'd his time to one Mr. Dorsey, on Elk Ridge, Maryland, he is a down ill looking fellow. Richard Babington, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, had on when he went off, a short green coat, leather breeches and shoes; he has lately come from New-York, and has a pass with him to go to Annapolis, where he says he has a wife and family. James Deacon, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, he says he served his time to farming in Bucks county, born in England, a fair complexion, short brown hair, slender built, and very talkative; had on when he went off, a pair of stripe cotton stockings, nankeen breeches much worn, a woollen bound hat with a white lining. Nathan Marchal, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, swarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, remarkable grey eyes, by trade a stocking weaver, says he served his time in Bonam town, Jersey, had on when he went off, a brown woolsey short jacket with sleeves, a pair of stripe trowsers, a swan skin covered cap with an old silver loop. Thomas Sappington, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 ½ inches high, a labourer, born in Maryland, slender built, had on when he went off, an old short brown coat, a pair of long tow trowsers, old shoes and an old felt hat, he formerly lived within seven or eight miles of Port Penn, New-Castle county. Whoever takes up said deserters and secures them in any goal of this State, or delivers them to me at my quarters the corner of Pine-street in Front-street, shall have the reward of One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, or Twenty Dollars for each; and all reasonable expences paid by me

ROBERT MULLAN, Captain of Marines.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1779.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN in the Falls township, a remarkable sorrel HORSE, rising four years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in his face, and a slit in one of his ears, his hind feet white, and had no shoes on when taken away. Whoever takes up said HORSE, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if the thief be taken also Four Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH RICHARDSON, living in the township of Northampton. She was taken or strayed September 30. 1779. ‡

STUDIO CRESCIT SAPIENTIA.

WHEREAS an old citizen is now returned from a solitary rural situation, wherein he was abstracted from all company almost four years, in daily pursuit of useful knowledge from the best English authors, both antient and late, wants to try his ability in a gentleman's family, or a few under his care; namely, the rudiments of the English speech, 2d the rudiments of the Latin tongue, 3d the French and English grammar, instead of a French grammarian, 4th that youth, and adults, whether male or female, may be initiated and instructed to write a plain legible hand, in a very short time, only with the waste of a few sheets of clean paper, *probatum est*, all he wants is a supplement to a small fortune, to keep him genteel his remnant of time, while granted ability of body and mind. *Note*, He would chuse Philadelphia, or the invirons thereof; being a citizen thirty years, a freeman of the Hospital from the first institution thereof; notwithstanding, wheresoever kind Providence casts his lot, still a loyal subject to the United States. ¶

Enquire at Justice FLEESON's, in Chestnut-street, or WILLIAM COPELAND, in Third-street, next to the Presbyterian Meeting-house.

Hilltown Township, Bucks County, Sept. 9, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, last night, a likely STONE COLT, of a dark brown colour, two years old last spring, is about 14½ hands high, has a large head and a blaze in his face, is long docked and has a switch tail, one hind foot is white, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures the said Colt, so that the owner may have him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by GRACE MATHIAS. ¶

Philadelphia, September 4, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, a dark brown MARE, between 5 and 6 years old, about 15 hands high, her near buttock is not so full as her off buttock. Whoever takes up said mare, and returns her to the owner, shall receive Twenty-five Dollars reward, paid by PETER MATSON, living near the Swedes Church. ¶

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